JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1813.

BATAVIA.

We hasten to lay before our Rea[ders] the following republication of [the] Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary [of] the 6th ultimo, which has just [bee]n received by the Honorable Com[pan]y's Cruizer Antelope, from Ben[gal]. Want of time compels us to [pos]tpone any observations on the in[tel]ligence thus obtained until our [nex]t regular number.

[FR]OM THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE *EXTRAORDINARY,* *Nov. 6, 1813.*

[An] express from Bombay this Morning [h]as put us in possession of late intelli[g]ence from the allied armies in Spain [an]d Germany. Our information is de[ri]ved from the following letter from a [G]entleman of high respectability at [C]onstantinople, in publishing which, not [a] moment has been lost.

[W]hen the French had advanced into [the] heart of Silesia, Bonaparte proposed [an a]rmistice, with a view to a negotiation [of] peace; he had declined to treat when [in d]isgrace; the success of the com[men]cement of the campaign had reanimat[ed] the valour of his troops, and raised a [deg]ree of enthusiasm in France, which [pla]ced him on advantageous ground, from [whi]ch, he might talk of concession with[out] humiliation. But on the other hand, [he] had advanced so far, and the Country [beh]ind him was so much exhausted, that [his] army had come to be in urgent want of [pro]visions, while the numerous parties of Cossacks, and other cavalry (in which [his] adversaries was so far superior) scatter[ed i]n his rear, threatened to interrupt his [com]munications, and to render the arrival [of] provisions impossible.

[M]any persons who were well informed [o]n the subject, think, that the proposal [oug]ht to have been rejected, and that his [dist]ress was such, as must soon have com[pell]ed him to make a disgraceful retreat. [But] it was decided otherwise, the reinforce[men]ts of the Russians had not yet arrived; [a] further advance of the French armies [was] likely to have an unfavourable effect on [the] spirit of the people, but above all, the [alli]ed Sovereigns are said to have been in[flu]enced by the urgent solicitations of Aus[tria], whose language led them to believe, [tha]t she was still inclined to impose, com[para]tively hard conditions upon Buona[par]te, and that if they were refused, she [wou]ld immediately, with all her forces, [join] the common cause.

[A] truce of six weeks was therefore con[clud]ed; which has since been prolonged, [and] we are now assured, that a Congress, [com]posed of Ministers from the principal [bell]igerent powers, was to meet at Prague [on] the 13th July—a strange rumour pre[vail]s, that the prime Ministers of the dif[fere]nt Countries are to compose the assem[bly]; indeed we observe Mitternuk for [Aus]tria, Hardenburg for Prussia, Nessel[rod]e, (who has the department for foreign [affa]irs at the Camp) for Russia; and it is [even] added, that Lord Liverpool is on his [wa]y through France to join the others.

[T]he terms of peace talked of as having [bee]n lately proposed by the Allies, are the [abo]lition of the Kingdom of Westphalia, [the] re-establishment of the Hanse Towns [o]n their former footing, the dissolution [of t]he Dutchy of Warsaw, and the resto[rati]on to the copartitioning powers, of [thei]r shares of the Polish territories, the [rest]itution of the Illyrian provinces to [Aus]tria.

[I]t is said on the one hand, that Austria [thin]ks these too unfavorable to Napoleon, [to] be proposed by her, without essential [mo]dification; and on the other hand, that [the]y will certainly be refused. Indeed, not [a fe]w are of opinion, that Buonaparte has not [ser]ious intention to make a general Peace, [on an]y moderate terms; but that his view [in o]ffering a cessation of Arms, was to extricate himself from the distress of the moment, to gain time for the improvement of his army, and to have an opportunity of holding personal conferences with the Emperor Alexander, from which, past experience authorized him to expect every thing. But His Imperial Majesty is so well surrounded at present, by able and honest Counsellors, that it is hoped there is no danger from that quarter.

The friends of the good cause at Constantinople regret extremely, that Austria did not *decide* and take the field at the beginning of this year; soon after the retreat of Buonaparte from Russia, when they have no doubt, that the proposition *that France should confine herself within her natural boundaries,* would have been accepted. They now question, whether the Austrian Cabinet will obtain any reasonable conditions for the allies; they question, if she will join the good cause if her proposals are rejected; and what is worst of all, people begin to question, whether with the Armies, Bonaparte is finding means to assemble at Munich, and in the North of Italy, he may not, even if she does, be a match for the whole confederacy.

Denmark has decidedly taken her resolution and joined France; Russia and England had promised Norway to Sweden; and Denmark was to be compensated by acquisitions in the North of Germany adjoining to Holstein! it is said, Hamburg, Lubeck, Lawenburg, &c. But the conquests which must lead to this arrangement, were not made at the time that was expected; Sweden insisted on the immediate possession of a part, at least, of Norway, and the negociation with Denmark broke off.

We are assured, however, that Bernadotte has gone too far to expect to be reconciled to Buonaparte; that on the other hand, Sweden cannot obtain her favourite object of Norway; and that she has frankly declared herself in favor of the confederates.

From Spain, our accounts are not of a late date, and they do not mention any event of importance, but upon the whole, it may be said that things wear rather a favorable appearance.

In the North, Lord Wellington is gradually advancing, and the enemy, having once more evacuated Madrid, is, from almost every direction, retiring to the northward at his approach.

The British corps near Alicante, had been attacked by Suchet, but had in conjunction with the Spaniards, repulsed him with success, and with considerable loss on his part. The arrival of a large body of Spaniards under the Duke del Parque, rendering the presence of our troops in that quarter no longer necessary, they were embarked and landed at Taragona, which is said to have been on the point of surrendering to them; when their commander alarmed by the report of the approach of Suchet, raised the siege and reembarked his army. Lord William Bentinck having at that moment joined the fleet, with a few additional troops from Sicily, took the Command in Chief, and once more landed the troops, with hopes of a more successful issue.

It is pleasing to observe, that a great and combined plan seems to be in a train of execution all over the Peninsula, and that the Spanish Commanders in every quarter are cheerfully and punctually co-operating towards the great object.

Letters of good authority from Vienna and from Dresden bring the news of a complete Victory gained over the principal French army, by Lord Wellington, on the 21st June, in the neighbourhood of Valladolid. The enemy left behind them their baggage, and artillery, and retired behind the Hebro. It is added that they were flying in all directions towards the Pyreneess, and that King Joseph had reached Bayonne.

This important intelligence is stated to have come by way of Durazzo, having arrived at that place by sea, and was also transmitted by telegraph as far as Strasburg, from whence it was forwarded by Courier to Dresden.—Buonaparte immediately sent off Soult to Spain, with orders to take the command, and full powers to punish those who had brought such disgrace upon the French Arms.

The allies are said, at the request of Buonaparte, to have consented to the prolongation of the Armistice till the 11th August.—The Ministers of Austria, Russia and Prussia had arrived at Proque (on the 13th July) but no French Plenipotentiary had made his appearance, owing, it is reported to the temporary absence of Napoleon, who had gone on an excursion to Magdeburgh. It was not at Vienna, thought probable, that the conditions proposed by the allies, and supposed to be approved of by Austria, would finally be accepted by Buonaparte, so that a recommencement of hostilities was expected immediately after the termination of the truce.

The renewal of the War is regarded as being the more likely, because Bernadotte, Prince Royal of Sweden, had come from Stralsund, and had a conference with the Emperor and King of Prussia, in which he urgently exhorted them to continue the struggle; pressed upon them an offer of his services; and is said at last to have obtained the renewal of a promise formerly made him, to put a large Army under his Command. He has 30,000 Men of his own; Russia and Prussia are to furnish 25,000 men each, so as to give him a force of at least 80,000 men, with which (though he had wished it to be 100,000) he promises to give them effectual support.

In the mean time, Russia and Prussia have made a new treaty of Subsidy with England, by which, they stipulate not to make peace without us; and General Stewart (brother of Lord Castlereagh) lately come out as Euvoy to the Court of Berlin, is said to have already drawn for 100,000 to relieve the wants of Prussia.

But on the other hand, this Treaty is not yet ratified by our Government, and all the reports of the arrival of English Plenipotentiaries on the Continent, with a view to assist at a Congress, appear to be perfectly destitute of foundation.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

LONDON, MAY 25.

Nine waggons of gold dust, bars, and silver bullion arrived at the bank from Portsmouth, brought home by the President frigate.

LONDON, MAY 26.

An order has been sent to the Commanding Officers of all the local Militia within thirty miles of London, to deliver in all the accoutrements and arms of their Corps, to be sent to the North of Germany; 5,000 men are to embark immediately at Harwich for the Continent.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The Constellation American frigate was blockaded in Hampton Roads, on the 2d of March, and it was thought an attempt would be made to cut her out by the boats of Admiral Cockburn's Squadron.

The American ship Rebecca, from Calcutta to New London, had been captured on the Coast of Brazil, by the Racoon sloop of war.

LONDON, MAY 28.

General Hislop attended the Duke of York's levee on his return to England on parole.

The surviving Officers and crew of the Java fully acquitted for the capture of that ship. Admiral Graham Moore, President of the Court Martial.

A subscription opened to assist the Germans in recovering their independence. The Duke of Sussex Chairman. Very large donations made to it the first day.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The Emperor of Russia has appointed Baron Coil Vonstein, his President in Council for the Government of Northern Germany.

The plague had raged dreadfully at Constantinople, and it was said 2,50,000 men had died of it. It had also broken out at Malta.

BULLETIN—WINDSOR, MAY 1.

His Majesty has been in a very comfortable and tranquil state all this month.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The 73d Regiment is to be moved from New South Wales to Ceylon, and the 46th now at Jersey is under orders to embark for the former Colony.

LONDON, MAY 6.

On the 21st of March, the President and Macedonian American Frigatas were at New York. The latter short of her Crew. The United States, Constitution and Congress, were laid up at Boston. The Constellation blockade in the Chesapeake, and the Essex cruizing on the coast of Brazil.—This accounts for most of the American Navy.—40 millions of Dollars were required by Mr. Madison for the service of this year, 16 Millions of which were to be raised by Subscription. Only 4 millions had been subscribed. The other 24 millions were to be realized by direct taxes.

The Vice Chancellor of England this day made his first formal appearance in Chancery. He entered next to the Master of the Rolls, after whom he takes precedence.

LONDON, MAY 8.

Hamburgh, April 30.

We regret to say, that the fall of Dantzic is not yet confirmed.

LONDON, MAY 10.

Saturday night (the 8th) the dispatches for the following ships were closed and delivered to their respective Pursers, who left town immediately.

Carnatic, Devonshire, Streatham, Northumberland, and Lady Lushington,	Bengal.
William Pitt, Marchioness of Exeter,	Ceylon and Bengal.
Lord Forbes, Minerva,	Madeira and Bengal.
Charles Mills, James Sibbald. David Scott,	Bombay,
Barossa,	Isle of France.

LONDON, MAY 12.

Late last night an express arrived at the India House, announcing the arrival of Falmouth of a fleet of 35 sail from St. Helena the 12th of March, under convoy of the Drake and Horatio frigates. Several Whalers, &c. are among them. The Java, country ship (1200 tons,) parted company from bad sailing, but we perceive, arrived a few days after.

LONDON, MAY 14.

Portsmouth, May 12.

The wind is come round to the S. W. which prevents the Inconstant with the East India convoy from getting under weigh.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The East India Question is not likely to be brought to a decision this Session, and it is generally thought that the Company will obtain a Renewal of their Charter for a short time longer.

LONDON, MAY 20.

Major General Hislop was this day presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on his release from his Parole to the United States.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The India Fleet had not, it would appear, sailed from Portsmouth on the 19th of May, but were there detained by contrary winds.

General Hislop and the whole of the surviving crew and Passengers of the Java had been exchanged for 20 men.

The Belvidere frigate and two Sloops of war, were left by a Packet bombarding the town of Lewistown in Delaware, in consequence of the Governor of that place refusing to allow them to fill up water.

The second reading of the Catholic Question had been carried by a large majority.

By an article in the Times of the 19th May, it appears, that Meeting of the Friends of that measure were held at Mr. Ponsonby's

house, at which Lord Castlereagh and other Members of the Cabinet attended.

The Essex, American frigate, had sent a prize to New York, taken on the coast of Brazil, valued at 300,000 Dollars.

Marquis Wellesley had been dangerously ill, but was somewhat better.

Sir Barry Close was intered on the 28th April, with Military honors. Robert Thornton, Esq. Chairman of the Court of Directors (as Colonel of one of the Battalions of East India Volunteers) commanded his funeral party—Lords Buckinghamshire, &c. &c. attended.

The Duke of Cumberland and Cambridge had gone to the Continent. The French Papers mention the return to England of the former personage.

An Expedition consisting of one 64, two 50 gun ships, three frigates, and several fire ships and transports, with two Battalions of marines, and one of veterans on board, had sailed for the coast of America, for the purpose of burning and destroying their sea ports and towns; the Americans had heard of this and were much alarmed.

The City of Boston (in America) had been illuminated, and a public dinner given to the Russian consul there on the occasion of the successes of the Russians over the French; this feeling is very popular throughout the northern States.

General Maitland appointed Governor and Commander in Chief of Malta.

Hostilities had commenced between the Swedes and Danes with great vigour.

The city of Hamburgh had been laid under a contribution of 48 Millions of Livres as a punishment.—General Count Hardenburg is appointed Governor of that City, by a Decree issued by Bonaparte from Berlin the 18th of May.

The Princess of Wales had been presented with Addresses from all parts of the Empire, congratulating her on her escape from the foul Conspiracy formed against her.—She had been to the Opera House, where she was received with loud and repeated plaudits from the audience.

Government had officially announced their intention not to grant any more licences to Americans, under any circumstances whatever.

To the above we shall only subjoin the following Extract from the Bombay Gazette Extraordinary, containing a corresponding account of Lord Wellington's Victory over the French near Valladolid, and of the situation of affairs in Germany and the North of Europe, previous and directly subsequent to the conclusion of the Armistice.

Bombay Gazette Extraordinary,
OCTOBER 16, 1813.

We are most happy to announce to the Public, that, by the H. C. brig *Vestal*, lieutenant Phillips, which arrived last night, in nineteen days from Bussorah, the important Intelligence has been received of a most complete Victory gained by Marquis Wellington, over the French, near Valladolid, on the 21st of June. The Enemy lost all their cannon, Stores, Baggage, &c. and the defeat was so decisive, and the pursuit so vigorous, that the shattered remains of their army, with *King Joseph in Company*, retired to Bayonne.

This glorious news was brought from Vienna to Constantinople on the 5th of August, in dispatches to Mr. Liston and the Swedish Ambassador.

This intelligence is also reported to have reached Durazzo by sea, and was also transmitted by Telegraph as far as Strasburgh, and thence forwarded by Couriers to Dresden.

The French Emperor immediately despatched *Soult* to take the command, and with power to punish those who had brought such disgrace on the French Army.

We have not seen any particulars of the Battle, but the fact of its having been fought and of the auspicious result, is undoubted, and we may now look forward with increased confidence, to the expulsion of the barbarous invaders from the Peninsula, of which, five years ago they possessed themselves by the most atrocious perfidy that ever disgraced a nation pretending to be civilized.

The same despatches which conveyed the intelligence of this great victory, brought advices from the Theatre of War in the North of Europe, of the true complexion of which it is difficult to form a correct opinion. We shall state them in few words, as we have received them,—and offer such observations as occur on the first view, in which they present themselves to our reflection.

After the retreat of the allied Russian and Prussian Monarchs, subsequent to the battle of Bautzen, an Armistice was effected between them and Buonaparte, through the mediation of Austria.

Accustomed as we have been to witness the success of the Gallic Ruler, in all his negociations, and particularly in those to which Armistices were preliminary, it is impossible not to feel much anxiety for the issue of the present Truce. But, on the other hand, the assent to an armistice, unquestionably proves that the French accounts of the previous battles and of their complete state of military means to follow up their success, could not have been correct.

The Toulon Fleet, consisting of 18 sail of the Line, and with 5000 troops on board, had escaped out of Port, and were supposed to be bound to America; Sir Edward Pellew, with 14 sail of the Line was in pursuit, and great hopes were entertained of his overtaking them.

A Frankfort Journal of July, quoting an article from London, of the 12th of June, states the capture of two outward bound Indiamen by the Americans, who carried them into the Cape de Verds, and landed their Lascars. These ships could not have been those destined for this Presidency, as it appears they were in England on the 20th of May.

Admiral Domett had been succeeded at the Admiralty Board, by Admiral Percy Fraser, and appointed to the command at Plymouth, vice Sir Robert Calder.

The surviving Officers and Crew of H. M. ship *Java* had been tried, by a Court Martial, of which Admiral Graham Moore was President, and most honorably acquitted.

The discussions on the renewal of the East India Company's Charter, were not expected to have a conclusion [illegible] next Session of Parliament. On this head however, there appears to be considerable doubt.

The advance of the French into Prussia, the co-operation of the Danes in the repossession of the Hanse Towns, and the doubtful policy of Austria, have given a severe check to the patriotic spirit of insurrection among the petty states of Germany, and had enabled Bonaparte to recruit his ranks from the Rhenish Confederacy.

But his losses in the different battles which he had fought had been very great, and his want of provisions so pressing, that he was the proposer of the Armistice, which was agreed upon for six weeks, and afterwards prolonged to the 11th of August.

The expectation of great reinforcements, particularly of an army consisting of 80,000 men, Swedes and Russians, under Bernadotte, who had arrived at an advanced place not named in the foreign Gazette, must have been the prevailing motive with the Allies to have acceded to an Armistice under circumstances so unfavourable to the French.

Buonaparte's head-quarters, by the last accounts, were at Magdeburgh,—and the Allies had taken up a position near the Niemen.

Separate treaties had been concluded between Great Britain, and Russia, Prussia, and Sweden; the two first were for subsidies on our part, and an active prosecution of the war, on the part of the Allies—the last comprehended the cession of Guadaloupe to Sweden, in return for the employment of all her military means, in promotion of the general cause.

We shall thus rid ourselves of the expence and inconvenience of a possession superfluous to Great Britain, as having more colonies than her commerce requires, but of inestimable value to Sweden, to which it may prove the cradle of commercial prosperity.

The Danes had rejected the joint proposition of England, Sweden and Russia,—and refused permission to their Ministers to land at Copenhagen;—and she had afterwards united her forces with Buonaparte's, and helped him to the repossession of the Hanse Towns.

A contribution of 40 millions had been decreed by the Tyrant to be levied on Hamburgh, and if not paid, the personal property of the inhabitants was to be sold to raise it.

The Fleet of Indiamen, consisting of 35 sail, and among which was the private ship *Java*, of 1200 tons, which sailed from St. Helena under convoy of the *Horatio* and *Sir Francis Drake*, had arrived safely in England.

The foregoing Extracts though not the latest in date among the Papers received per Antelope, contain the most important articles of information with which her arrival has supplied us. They were published a day or two before the arrival of the June fleet in Bengal, and were only confirmed and particularized in the Papers received by that opportunity.—The substance, therefore, of the latest Europe news is now presented to our Readers, and in our regular number we shall insert more copious extracts, and enter into more detail on the different subjects of primary interest, than the hurry necessarily attending an extra publication will now admit of.

Bengal Hurkaru, Extraordinary,
NOVEMBER 7, 1813.

At length we have the high satisfaction to announce that the Pursers of the H. C. Ships Carnatic, Minerva and Lady Lushington, reached town at a late hour last night, with the pleasing intelligence that the June fleet arrived in Saugor roads on Friday last.

This fleet which sailed from Portsmouth on the 2d of June, consisted of the following ships:

Carnatic, Devonshire, Streatham, and Northumberland	Bengal.
William Pitt, and Marchioness of Exeter	Ceylon and Bengal.
Lady Lushington, Lord Forbes, and Minerva,	Madeira and Bengal.
Charles Mills, James Sibbald, and David Scott,	Bombay.

AND

Barrosa, returning to this port.

The fleet anchored in Madeira roads on the 21st of June, and sailed in prosecution of the voyage on the 2d of July.

SHIPS NOW AT SAUGOR.

H. C. ship Carnatic, Captain Swinton,
Ditto Streatham, Captain Mortlock,
Ditto Devonshire, Captain J. Murray,
Ditto Northumberland, Capt. Francklin,
Ditto Minerva, Captain Anderson,
Ditto Lady Lushington, Captain Hine,
The Lord Forbes, Captain Edwards,
parted during the present week, but is supposed to be also at Saugor.

The Extra ships Sir William [illegible] Capt. [illegible] and Batavia, Captain Mayne, from St. Helena, fell in with the fleet on the 26th of Sept. The two former ships reached St. Helena on the 22d, of June, sailed thence on the 16th of August, and left lying at that Island

H. M. ship Illustrous,
H. C. ship Thomas Grenville,
Ditto Lord Castlereagh,
Ditto Indus,
Ditto Ann, and
Ditto Lady Carrington,

H. M. Ships Inconstant and Stag, convoyed the fleet. The former parted company near the Coast of South America, and the latter off the Cape of Good Hope.

The Marchioness of Exeter separated from the Fleet about the middle of July, and as our readers already know, has safely arrived at Ceylon.

The Barrosa, also about the same time, she was to touch at the Isle of France.

The David Scott, has arrived at Cananore.

The William Pitt, for Ceylon, with the Extra Ships Charles Mills and James Sibbald, for Bombay, parted company by signal on the 3d of September.

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